

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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NO. 32.

## ADDRESS

OF THE  
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,  
TO THE  
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Concluded.

Are the people of the United States prepared for this? Are they ready to destroy one of their most valuable establishments, to gratify the caprice of a Chief Magistrate, who reasons and advises upon a subject with the details of which he is evidently unacquainted, in direct contradistinction to the opinions of his own official counsellors? Are the enterprising, liberal, high-minded, and intelligent MERCHANTS of the Union willing to countenance such a measure? Are the cultivators of the West, who find in the Bank of the United States a never failing source of the capital which is so essential to their prosperity, and which they can get nowhere else, prepared to lend their aid in drying up the fountain of their own prosperity? Is there any class of the People or section of the Union, so lost to every sentiment of common prudence, so regardless of all the principles of republican government, as to place in the hands of the Executive Department the means of an irresponsible and unlimited issue of paper money—in other words, the means of corruption without check or bounds? If such be, in fact, the wishes of the people, they will act with consistency and propriety in voting for General Jackson, as President of the United States; for, by his re-election all these disastrous effects will certainly be produced. He is fully and three times over pledged to the people, to negative any bill that may be passed for re-chartering the Bank; and there is little doubt that the additional influence which he would acquire by re-election, would be employed to carry through Congress the extraordinary substitute which he has repeatedly proposed.

It may be said indeed, that the President's counsellors do not agree with him on this subject, and may perhaps overrule his opinion before the time of action shall arrive. In his recent report to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in fact, undertaken an apology for the Bank, which coming from him, can be viewed in no other light than as a formal defence of that institution against the attack made upon it by the President, although he concludes with the intimation, that his views may be modified in compliance with those of the Executive; as if he were not himself the head of the financial branch of that department. It is one of the singularities of our present political situation, that while we are told on the one hand, by the President's partisans, that his acknowledged incapacity may and will be remedied, by the employment of an able cabinet, we are now told, on the other hand, by this "able cabinet" that they cannot control the President's conduct, & that their sounder notions must be modified so as to meet the views of the Executive. In what we are apt enough to consider as the corrupt and servile Courts of Europe, a Cabinet Minister who cannot prevail upon the "Executive," from whom he holds his commission to adopt his views, resigns his commission. He deems it improper to modify his opinions, in order to suit them to the views of the Executive—in other words, to make himself responsible for a scheme of policy which he does not approve.

But supposing that the present Secretary of the Treasury, if continued in place, would be able, when the time of action should arrive, to overrule the President's opinion, substitute his own views for those of the Executive, and stay this great mischief—what security can the country feel that he will be so continued? Who can assure us that some explosion, resulting from causes too frivolous to be made, with propriety, the subject of distinct allusion in a serious political document, will not scatter the present Cabinet, like the last, to the four winds of Heaven, and introduce into the councils of the nation a new set of advisers, still more ready than those who now occupy that place, to accommodate their opinions to the views of the Executive? The only security which the country can have for the proper discharge of the duties of the Executive, as of every other branch of the Government, is the capacity, fidelity and industry of the individual who is by law responsible for that Department—that is the President; and experience has amply shown, that an individual who is unfit for the office himself, is equally unfit to select those who are to assume his responsibility, and be virtually Presidents under him.

The Judiciary Department, an institution still more important than any one can be that merely affects the economic interests of the Union, seems also to be seriously threatened by the perverse policy of the present administration.—The great improvement made by the a-

doption of the present constitution in the political system of the Old Confederation, was the extension of the power of the Union over the persons of the individual citizens, through the action of the Federal Courts, including, as a necessary ingredient, a right of appeal to these Courts, from the decisions of those of the States. The adoption of this single salutary provision raised us from the situation of a cluster of poor, imbecile, and for all substantial purposes, mutually dependent States, oppressed with debt,—disturbed by insurrections, and on the verge of absolute anarchy, into our subsequent condition of one great, powerful, prosperous, glorious, free and independent Federal Republic. The rejection of this wholesome principle would bring us back again to the same situation in which we stood before. Notwithstanding this a powerful party, represented by several important States,—and by a large and respectable portion of the people, seem to consider the Union, and the principles on which it is founded, positive evils. Much is said of the sovereignty and independence of the States and of their right, as separate States, to annul the laws; while threats are held out, which have not in all cases proved to be mere empty words, that this right is to be immediately exercised, and the Union of course virtually dissolved.

Under these circumstances, it was to have been expected that the President, at the head of the Executive Department, and the natural guardian of the rights and powers of the Federal Government, would have exerted his influence to check the dangerous spirit. Instead of this, we find him openly encouraging it, and acting under its influence. When proposition to repeal, without a substitute, the section of the judiciary act which authorizes the appeal from the State to the Federal Courts, and forms the foundation of the jurisprudence of the Union in this respect, was made in Congress, it was favored by the immediate friends of the President, and by the journals under his control; and at the recent organization of the House of Representatives, the member proposing the repeal was placed at the head of the judiciary Committee. These proceedings seemed to indicate a settled intention in the administration to shake the independence and destroy the efficiency of the most important branch of the Government.

The last point which we shall notice in the conduct of the Administration, as relates to the internal policy of the country, and it is, perhaps, the most important of all, as far as concerns the principles involved, is that of our relations with the Indian tribes, that portion of the Cherokees situated within the territorial limits of Georgia. A series of solemn treaties, concluded successively by all the Administrations of the General Government, since the period of its establishment, guaranteed to these Indians the possession of their lands without interference or intrusion from any quarter, their own laws, within those limits, and their character of sovereign States—An Act of Congress passed in the year 1802, authorized and required the President to protect the Indians in the rights guaranteed to them by those treaties, if necessary, by the employment of the military force. In open violation of all these solemn engagements the State of Georgia has extended her jurisdiction over the persons and territory of the Cherokees situated within her limits, interrupted them in the possession of their dwellings and plantations, and attempted to deprive them of the character of distinct communities; while the President, instead of protecting the Indians against these acts of wholly unauthorized violence, has openly countenanced the pretensions of Georgia, and, instead of employing the armed force of the United States in their defence, has actually withdrawn that force at the instance of the offending party, from the scene of action, and left the unoffending natives entirely at the mercy of their enemies.

The recent inhuman and unconstitutional outrages committed under the authority of Georgia, upon the persons of several unoffending citizens heretofore residing as missionaries within the territory of the Cherokees, constitutes, perhaps, the most unjustifiable portion of these proceedings. They have received, like the rest, the countenance and approbation of the General Executive.—Few examples can be found, even in the history of barbarous communities, in which the sacred character of a minister of religion has furnished so slight a protection against disrespect and violence to the persons invested with it.—We rejoice to learn that this subject will shortly be presented to Congress and to the People, in full detail, and in a form fitted to excite the attention which it so well deserves.

It appears from this concise survey of the present situation of the Union, as regards the principal branches of our

foreign and domestic policy, that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens not only not to aid in the re-election of the present incumbent to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, but to use their efforts to effect a change in the National Administration; and in order that such efforts may be made with success, the time has now arrived when it is necessary to designate a candidate for the succession whose name may be a rallying point and principle of union among the citizens who are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

In looking round the country for such a person, it is almost superfluous to say that the eyes of all are instinctively directed towards that illustrious citizen, who, after occupying the most distinguished places in the gift of the people, and in all the departments of the administration, has dwelt for some years past in tranquil retirement in the bosom of the West. The qualifications and services of HENRY CLAY, are too well known to require the aid of our testimony. As a statesman, advocate and orator, he has been from his youth upward, the pride of our courts and legislative halls. As an ardent, fearless, and consistent friend of liberty and republican institutions, he has endeared himself to their friends throughout the world. His devotion to this great cause furnishes the surest guaranty that he will on all occasions, assert the supremacy of the laws and that the Executive power in his hands, will be his faithful auxiliary. As one of the principal founders and supporters of the American System, he is entitled to the warm support of all who desire the prosperity of the great cause of domestic industry and internal improvement. The signal success with which he conducted the affairs of the Department of State evinces his capacity for the actual business of administration; whilst the generous frankness and captivating warmth of his manners, eminently fit him for a station, where, in order to be useful, it is necessary to conciliate the public favor as well as transact with ability the public business. He has also been designated in various ways, and in all quarters of the country, as the candidate of the opposition, and we consider it the duty of all good citizens to use all the means in their power for the purpose of securing his election.

In proposing, in connection with the name of HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the Presidency, that of JOHN SARGENT, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, the Convention offer to your suffrages a citizen of acknowledged talents, various accomplishments, large experience in the highest and most honorable public trusts,—unblemished reputation, and the most ardent and unwearied zeal for the honor and interests of the country. Pennsylvania has long looked up to him as one of her chief ornaments, and the citizens of other parts of the Union, in placing him in the second office in the Executive Department of the Government, will be happy to show their concurrence in sentiment with that great and patriotic state.

Without meaning to encourage an undue confidence, which would only generate inactivity, we believe that, with proper exertion, the success of the good cause is beyond the possibility of a doubt. The present Administration has for some time past been justly discredited in public opinion—Gen. Jackson has been gradually losing ever since the commencement of his official term, the popularity with which he entered it. Whole sections of the Union have been alienated from him, by his strange and inconsistent course upon the Tariff and Internal Improvement. Extensive interests have been thrown into opposition by his reckless and unaccountable denunciation of the Bank. Many of his ablest partisans among the public writers have deserted him; and if any considerable portion of reflecting men still adhered to his standard, the wanton attacks upon the Judiciary Department must have driven them from it in disgust. The unity of his party is completely broken up by the late open rupture between the friends of the Vice President and the late Secretary of State; and at this moment, the citizens opposed to his reelection, constitute a large majority of the whole population of the United States.—Under these circumstances, it is quite apparent, that nothing is wanted but zeal, activity and concert, to ensure success.

The aspect of this convention—the unanimity and spirit which have marked its proceedings—and the favorable results which may be expected from its influence upon the community, afford ample security that these requisites will not be deficient.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the character of the present Administration—such are the motives for changing it, and such are the persons whom we recommend to you for the chief Executive officers.—Compare their qualifications with those

of their competitors: and may the goodness of Providence so enlighten your choice, that it may tend to promote the security and permanence of our excellent political institutions, and the true greatness and glory of our beloved country.

JAMES BARBOUR, President  
ALLA TRIMBLE, } Vice Presidents  
JOSEPH KENT, }  
PETER B. PORTER, }  
ROBERT TEMPLE, }  
Jos. L. TIELINGHAST, } Secretaries  
HENRY BACON,

SCULPTURE.—Pliny tells a pleasing tale, as the invention of sculpture. Diabutades, the fair daughter of a celebrated potter of Sicily, contrived a private meeting with her lover, on the eve of a long separation. A repetition of vows of constancy, and a stay prolonged to a very late hour, overpowered at length the faculties of the youth, and he fell fast asleep, the nymph, however, whose imagination was more alert, observing that by the lamp, her lover's profile was strongly marked on the wall, eagerly snatched up a piece of charcoal, and inspired by love, traced the outline with such success, that her father, when he chanced to see the sketch, determined to preserve, if possible the effect; with this view he formed a kind of clay model from it; which first essay of the kind had the honor to be preserved in the public repository of Corinth, even to the fatal day of its destruction by that bugbear to the arts, Mummius Achaius.

The steamer Independence, with fixtures, in an experiment at Baltimore, broke through ice twelve inches thick.

## 22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

### IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

Very little business was transacted; The Committee on Public Lands reported upon the proposition referred to them to reduce the price of the public lands, that it was inexpedient to act on the subject at this time. The bill to authorize the state of Illinois to sell 20,000 acres of the "Ohio Saline" was passed and the bill providing for the establishment of an additional Land Office in the State of Louisiana was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Benton introduced a bill to abolish the duty on Alum salt.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, sixty copies of an engraved map of the North-Eastern Boundary, now in dispute between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The letter was read. On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was then Resolved, That five hundred additional copies of the engraved impressions of the disputed boundary be furnished, by the Secretary of State, for the use of the Senate.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Alfred, through Waterboro' and Hollis, over Macks' bridge, and thro' Standish Corner, to Gray, in the State of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Bills were passed for the relief of John Proctor and Wm. J. Quincy and Charles E. Quincy.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

In the House of Representatives, among the petitions presented, was one, submitted by the Speaker, of several thousand females of the City of Philadelphia and its vicinity, in relation to slavery in the United States. It was laid on the table. Mr. Root resumed his remarks on the resolutions in relation to the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands. He had concluded when the hour expired. The bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of South Carolina, for advances made during the late war, was further discussed at some length, but the debate was arrested by an adjournment.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

Several petitions and resolutions were introduced and referred. The proposition for the distribution of the public lands, was further discussed until the close of the hour. Mr. McDougle reported the Indian and fortification appropriation bills, which were severally read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. A variety of private bills were voted upon, and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

Many bills were reported from the committees and acted upon. Mr. Pendleton introduced several resolutions on the subject of regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases in the courts of the States; declaring also the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary act applicable to final judgments in the criminal courts of the States, and making other provisions for the enforcement of the requisite processes under the act. Upon division by yeas and nays, the House however, laid the proposition upon the table, by a vote of 99 to 89.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

A great part of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

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On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not now enlarge. Among them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public, but they were made in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party, and, in many instances, with so little discretion that they were rejected in one or two cases almost unanimously by the Senate. An occurrence of this kind is, we believe without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the Administration. Of the persons so rejected, some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers.—On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signalized the appointment of members of Congress to office at a great abuse, he selected four or five of the heads of Departments from that body, and appointed its members to other places to an extent which had never been known before. Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the Public Press under the preceding Administration,—and his Inaugural Address had even denounced his predecessor for having bro't the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partisan editors were now among the most favored classes of pretenders to employment. Under these circumstances the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The offices which were instituted for the public service, and ought to be conferred with a view to no other object, were apparently, and even avowedly treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of parties. What have we been fighting for—was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public officers are not to be the spoils of victory?

Such were the auspices under which this Administration commenced their career. They were not of a kind to create very high expectations from the result of their labors. The subsequent progress of events has shown very clearly that the least favorable expectations that could possibly have been formed of their policy were yet too sanguine—that our most important institutions are now seriously threatened, and that a continuance in the course we are pursuing will probably plunge the country, at no distant period, into dangerous, perhaps irremedial confusion.

In the conduct of the foreign affairs, there has been, however an appearance of success, in consequence of the fact that several arrangements with Foreign Powers which had been matured, and in some instances concluded, under the preceding Administration, have been made public under this. Such was the case with the treaties with Austria, with Brazil, with Denmark, and with Turkey. In announcing the conclusion of these arrangements, a President of an elevated and generous disposition would have taken delight in doing complete justice to the merits of a political competitor. Gen. Jackson took to himself, without scruple or ceremony the whole credit of these negotiations, and on this and other occasions affectedly avoided to mention the name of his predecessor. In the recent treaty with France, the principle adopted by the last Administration in the arrangements with Denmark were proposed as the basis of a compromise, and in consequence of a favorable change in the internal policy of the former Power was assented to. The treaty with Great Britain, supposing it even, which may well be doubted, to have been the best arrangement which circumstances rendered practicable, was obtained by conceptions derogatory to the honor of the country and the dignity of the Government.

The Administration have, in other respects, mistaken the leading principles in the true foreign policy of the country. With Russia, our most important, powerful, and useful political ally, our relations have been wholly neglected. At a critical moment in the political affairs of Europe, when our influence with the Emperor of Russia might have been turned to the best account in favor of free government, when the breaking out of a general war may render his influence in Europe of the highest importance to ourselves, a distinguished citizen, who had for many years represented the country with extraordinary credit and success at St. Petersburg, and who was known to be personally agreeable to the Imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the Legation left in a wholly uncertain state.

On the great subjects of internal policy which have given rise to conflicting opinions and adverse feelings among the citizens, the course of the President has

been so inconsistent and vacillating that it is impossible for any party to place confidence in his character, or to consider him as a true and effective friend. By avowing his approbation of a judicious tariff, and at the same time recommending to Congress precisely the same policy which had been adopted as the best plan of attack by the opponents of that measure, by admitting the constitutionality and expediency of internal improvements of a national character, and at the same moment negating the most important bills of this description which were presented to him by Congress, the President has shewn that he is either a secret enemy of the system, or that he is willing to sacrifice the most important national objects in a vain attempt to conciliate the conflicting interests, or rather adverse party feeling and opinions of different sections of the country. How can the President be regarded at the north and west as the friend of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, when his only recommendation at the south is the anticipation that he is the person through whose agency the whole system is to be prostrated? With a Chief Magistrate who acts upon so temporising and uncertain policy it is obviously impossible that any abatement can take place of the excitement that prevails upon these disturbing topics. It is only thru' the intervention of a statesman, in whose known sentiments and elevated character all parties can place confidence, that a hope can be entertained of so regulating these delicate subjects as to extend a fair and impartial protection to all the great branches of industry, whether agricultural, commercial, manufacturing or mechanical, without exciting the just apprehensions of any sincere and enlightened friend of the Constitution and the Union.

Next to the great measures of policy, which protect and encourage domestic industry, the most important question, connected with the economical policy of the country, is that of the Bank. This great and beneficial institution, by facilitating exchanges between different parts of the Union, and maintaining sound, ample and healthy state of the currency, may be said to supply the body politic, economically viewed, with a continual stream of life blood, without which it must inevitably languish and sink into exhaustion. It was first conceived and organized by the powerful mind of Hamilton. After having been temporarily shaken by the honest though groundless scruples of other statesmen, it has been recalled to existence by the general consent of all parties, and with the universal approbation of the people. Under the ablest and most faithful management it has been for many years past pursuing a course of steady and constantly increasing influence. Such is the institution which the President has gone out of his way in several successive messages without a pretence of necessity or plausible motive. In the first instance six years before his suggestion could with any propriety be acted upon to denounce to Congress as a sort of nuisance, and consign as far as his influence extends, to immediate destruction.

For this denunciation no pretext of any adequate motive is assigned. At a time when the institution is known to all to be in the most efficient and prosperous state—to be doing all that any Bank ever did or can do, we are briefly told in ten words, that it has not effected the objects for which it was instituted, and must be abolished. Another institution is recommended as a substitute, which, so far as the description given of it can be understood, would be no better than a machine in the hands of the Government for fabricating and issuing paper money without check or responsibility. In his recent message to Congress, the President declares, for the third time, his opinion on these subjects in the same concise and authoritative style as before, and intimates that he shall consider his re-election as an expression of the opinion of the people, that they ought to be acted on. If, therefore, the President be re-elected, it may be considered certain that the Bank will be abolished, and the institution which he has recommended, or something like it, substituted in its place.

*Concluded on 1st page.*

**Singular Phenomenon.**—The Ulster Plebian states that during the late severe snow storm, many of the inhabitants of Kingston, New York, witnessed vivid and repeated flashes of light apparently not many feet from the earth. So brilliant were some of these coruscations, that in some instances the hand was applied to the eyes for a few seconds, to enable them to recover from their momentary blindness.

**Sudden Death.**—It is stated in the Lexington (Ken.) Observer, that Judge Mills, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State, was attacked by a fit of the apoplexy, on the 7th inst. while walking in the streets of Frankfurt, and instantly expired.

It is mentioned that tar will be found an effectual remedy for frosted limbs.

The venerable Carroll is dangerously indisposed.

## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 9. Mr. Meguire, from the joint select committee to count the gubernatorial votes, made a report which was accepted & sent down for concurrence.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a message from the Governor, which was read and ordered to lie on the table, and 3000 copies printed.

Tuesday, Jan. 10. At 11 o'clock the two branches met in convention for the purpose of electing a Secretary of State, and seven Councillors for the year ensuing.

Roscoe G. Greene had 132 votes for Secretary of State, and was elected.

Edward Russell had 62 votes.

At the first balloting for Councillors the result was as follows:

Nathaniel Clark	129 votes,
Allen H. Cobb	132
Hezekiah Prince	133
Alfred Pierce	132
Wm. B. Webber	116
Charles Peavey	125
Samuel P. Strickland	69
Nathaniel Hobbs	61
Noah Hinkley	63
Lucius Barnard	61
Eleazer Coburn	60
Ezra Fisk	62
Andrew Whitman	62
Moses Fuller	62
Sewall Prescott	61
Scattering	26

And the six first were elected. On the second ballot S. P. Strickland had 87, and on the third ballot, he had 107, and was elected. The Secretary of State was directed to notify the Councillors of their election, and the Secretary of State to notify the Secretary of State of his election.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House, as follows:

**On Contested Elections**—Messrs. Clifford of Newfield, Hamlin of Columbia, Lowell of East Machias, Bronson of Anson, Smith of Portland.

**On Leave of Absence**—Messrs. Lermont of Union, Bodwell of Acton, Bean of Corinna.

**On Finance**—Messrs. Webster of Belfast, Hall of Portland, Fogg of Scarborough, Tuttle of Rome, Hobson of Buxton.

**On County Estimates**—Messrs. Conner of Warren, Carr of Palermo, Dearborn of Pittston, Pierce of Solon, Chadbourne of Baldwin.

**On Change of Names**—Messrs. Folsome of Eastport, Leach of Penobscot, Hervey of Dutton.

**On Bills in Third Reading**—Messrs. Clark of Hallowell, Washburn of Livermore, Pierce of Gorham, Cilley of Thomaston, Fessenden of Portland, Lowell of East Machias, Lord of South Berwick.

**On Engrossed Bills**—Messrs. Dummer of Hallowell, Hamlin of Columbia, Bailey of Parsonsfield, Smith of Portland, Frost of Standish.

**On the Pay Roll**—Messrs. Sayward of Alfred, Jackson of Jefferson, Smith of Litchfield.

Wednesday, Jan. 11. The President appointed the joint standing committees on the part of the Senate.

A great number of petitions were presented in both houses in the afternoon and referred to the standing committees, as were various parts of the Governor's Message.

Petitions read and referred—Of trustees of Waterville College: of Samuel Parsons and others: of Bangor Bank, for liberty to increase its capital.

On motion of Mr. Meguire, Ordered. That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Northeastern Boundary, with accompanying papers, relating to that subject, and to the abduction of citizens of Maine by the authorities of the British province of New Brunswick be referred to a joint select committee; and Messrs. Meguire, Bouteille and Emerson were appointed. The House joined Messrs. Williams, O'Brien, Clifford, Gerrish, McCrate, Dummer, Steele, and Jarvis.

Several other parts of the message were referred to appropriate committees in the House.

Monday, Jan. 9. On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was Ordered, That the clerks of the court in the several counties of this State, be directed to report forthwith to the Speaker of this House, the full amount of fees received by them by virtue of their office during the three years next preceding the first day of January 1832. That the clerk of this House forward a copy of this order to each of the clerks of said courts, and that their reports be laid before this House as soon as they are received.

The report of the Committee on the Gubernatorial votes, was received by the Senate, and read by the Speaker—by which it appears that Samuel E. Smith, had been duly elected Governor.

The votes were as follows—

whole number,	50,219
necessary to a choice,	25,110

Samuel E. Smith had,	28,292
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Daniel Goodnow had,	21,821
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Majority for Smith over all other candidates,	6,365
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Messrs. Williams, O'Brien, Smith of Westbrook, Barker and McCrate, were joined to the committee appointed by the Senate consisting of Messrs. Emerson, Scammon, and Webb, to inform the Gov-

ernor of his election. Message s passed between, the House and Senate, who convened in the Representatives' Hall, & the Governor elect came in, and took and subscribed the oaths of office, which were administered by the president of the Senate. The Secretary made a proclamation accordingly. The Governor retired, and the Convention was dissolved.

Afternoon.—An order came from the Senate for concurrence,—appointing Messrs. Meguire, Merrill, and Groton, with such as the House may join, a committee to inform the Governor that the two Houses are proceeding upon the public business, and are ready to receive any communication he may make. The House joined Messrs. Clifford, Washburn, Watts, Phelps and Libbey, who waited on the Governor. The Governor immediately, through the Secretary of State, communicated with the House by written message, which was read, and eight hundred copies ordered to be printed.

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On motion of Mr. Washburn of Livermore, ordered, that the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire and report to this House whether Charles Jarvis the member elect from the District of Ellsworth, &c. has taken and subscribed the oath required by the constitution to qualify him to discharge the duties of Representative in this House, since he tendered to the Governor and Council his resignation of the office of County Commissioner.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Petitions of Trustees of Waterville College, for pecuniary aid—Samuel Parsons and others, for leave to sell real estate—Bangor Bank, for increase of capital stock—were read and referred.

The Joint Standing Committees on the part of the Senate were appointed; and the several portions of the Governor's Message were, on motion of Mr. Meguire, referred to the appropriate committees.

Afternoon.—A number of petitions were presented & referred to the appropriate committees.

House. After the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. Washburn of Livermore said he had not heard any notice of an order presented yesterday by the gentleman from Anson.

The Speaker said it was not usual to record orders and motions which did not pass.

Mr. Bronson of Anson, moved that an order be entered on the journals of the House.

After debate,—

Mr. Belcher of Farmington, moved that the subject be referred to a select committee—negatived, 58 to 77.

Mr. Dane of Kennebunk appeared,—was qualified, and took his seat. He was excused, at his request from voting on the motion pending, not having heard the debate.

The question on Mr. Bronson's motion was taken by yeas and nays. Yeas 62—nays 102.

Report of the joint select committee to procure a Draughtsman, that they had contracted with James L. Child to perform that duty at such compensation as the legislature may fix, came from the Senate re-committed to the same committee, with instructions to contract with some person at a compensation not exceeding \$2 a day—House concurred.

Mr. Kent of Bangor introduced an order so to amend the rules and orders, that when any order, resolution, or motion be decided in the negative, it shall be entered upon the journals of the house at the request of one fifth of the members present—negatived, 55 to 58.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the joint standing committee.

Mr. Kent introduced an order, that the rules and orders be so amended that when any order, resolution or motion shall be negatived, it shall be entered upon the journal at the request of ten members.

Mr. Pierce of Gorham, moved to amend the order so as to require one third of the members present. Mr. Clark of Hallowell suggested one fourth, which was agreed to by Messrs. Pierce and Kent.

Mr. Williams of Augusta moved to strike out the word "motion." He thought this would preclude requests to enter what was trivial and unimportant upon the journals; and it would meet the views of many gentlemen who might otherwise vote against the order.

The vote on Mr. Williams' amendment was 29 to 48. It appearing that a quorum did not vote, the question was taken again, and the amendment was negatived, 47 to 79.

At the suggestion of Mr. Clark, Mr. Kent amended his order by adding—"and the proceedings of the House thereon."

On motion of Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth, it was further amended by adding—"provided the repeal be made at the time of the passage of the order."

The order was adopted, 80 to 76.

Report of the joint select committee to contract with a State Printer, that they had agreed with I. Berry & Co. at conditions annexed, came from the Senate re-committed to the same committee with instructions to contract with the printers

to preserve specimens of each job of printing, to be laid before a committee of the next legislature for the settlement of their account—concurred.

Afternoon. Orders from the Senate referring the several portions of the message to standing committees were taken up and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden of Portland, ordered, that the committee on the N. E. boundary on the part of the House consist of not less than eight.

On motion of Mr. Lowell of East Machias, the committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a bounty for the destruction of bears, loonepivers, and wildcats. On motion of Mr. Washburn wolves were included.

On motion of Mr. Lowell, the committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of assessing State, county, and town taxes on the owners of sheep.

A large number of petitions were presented and referred.

THURSDAY Jan. 12

SENATE. In the Senate, the principal business done in the forenoon was the acceptance of the report of the committee to agree with a State printer, after an ineffectual motion to recommit it in order to alter the conditions. The committee had contracted with I. Berry & Co. (of the Age) to do the printing at the usual prices amongst printers. Mr. Bouteille moved to recommit with instructions to contract on the terms the printing was done

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN SERGEANT.**

RAIL ROADS now seem to be the order of the day. "In the Massachusetts Legislature, immediately after the choice of Speaker, there was a sort of rush from four different members to present as many petitions of companies proposing to construct a Rail Road between Boston and Salem." The utility and profits of Rail Roads where they are established, is so well known that capitalists are anxious to invest stock in them. The Penobscot Journal in speaking upon this subject intimates that Maine will this winter witness a new thing under the sun,—the presentation of a petition in our Legislature for a rail road in our own State, not & thousand miles from Bangor. A few years will no doubt bring about as great internal improvements in Maine as are now going on in other States. Since the project of a Canal from this place to intersect with the C. & O. Canal has been in agitation, an individual has requested us to give notice that he will build a single Rail Way of wood from Norway to Portland, forty-five miles, for \$45,000, that will last twenty years. Friends of Internal Improvement what say ye to this?

IMPROVEMENT IN NEWSPAPERS.—The "Liberator," published in Boston, has been enlarged, and appears well charged with matter that will raise the wrath of slave-holders. The "American Advocate" printed in Hallowell, is now published semi-weekly, and will continue to be through the year if patronage will warrant the undertaking. "Zion's Advocate," published in Portland is enlarged and much improved.

A new paper has been commenced in Portland, entitled the "Maine Wesleyan Journal," the profits of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the Seminary at Readfield.

A motion has been made in our Legislature to give a bounty upon Bears, Loupcerviers, Wildcats, and Wolves. We think Catamounts ought to be added to the list, for if report be true, our own County of Oxford is not destitute of this worst of North American animals.

A motion was also made at the same time of the above, respecting the expediency of laying a State, County, and town tax upon sheep.—this looks like taking water out of one dish to fill another.

BENJAMIN PIKE, Esq. of Saco, Senator from York County, died at Augusta on Saturday the 14th inst. after an illness of one week, aged 62. His remains were interred at Saco on Wednesday last.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

Question—Is a man justifiable in taking life in defence of his own life and property?

A letter from Washington to the New York evening journal says—Mr. Clay is conciliating the regard of all who have any intercourse with him; it seems that no American can see him and converse with him, without a feeling of pride that he may call him countryman.

I conversed with him last evening, on a number of topics, on which he expressed himself with his wonted frankness and high intelligence; among other topics he adverted to the conduct of the Government towards the Cherokee Indians and remarked it was a matter of astonishment to him that the people of this country had not from one end to the other, been roused on this subject. He assured me, that he felt a most lively interest in the situation of these Indians, and deeply sympathised with the Missionaries who had been imprisoned in the penitentiary of Georgia; and if there occurred a favorable opportunity, that he should not fail to express his views on these topics.

Atrocious Murder in Newburyport.

A gentleman who left Newburyport yesterday afternoon informs us that on Friday afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, Mr. Henry Page, saddler, was found dead in his shop in Liberty-street, in the immediate vicinity of Market square.—Two wounds had been inflicted, the first in the upper part of his right breast, which appeared to have caused almost instant death; the other in the abdomen, when the knife struck against the back bone, and bent the knife, which was found about six feet from him. The knife was one Mr. P. used at his trade.

The first person who discovered the murdered man, was a Mr. Stanwood, a saddler, who formerly worked with Page who ran and called some blacksmiths, in great trepidation, saying that Page wanted them, and that he was lying down and had a fit, or the like. Those who came in, turned Mr. P. over, and found the cause of his death. Stanwood was at first suspected, and examined, and soon liberated.

Mr. Bronson moved that the pay of James H. Haines be made up to Jan 12. Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

The first coroner's inquest was composed of persons who collected on the alarm, and without stripping the body, gave verdict of "death by means unknown." But on Saturday morning a jury of very respectable citizens was formed, who returned a verdict of "murder by persons unknown." Physicians who testified before the jury, declared that from the appearance of the wound, it could not have been given by Mr. P. himself.

A man named Herrick, by trade a painter, said to belong to Salem who formerly worked in the building over Mr. P.'s shop, but who was in Newburyport on a visit, has been arrested. He was seen to go into the shop about half an hour before the murder was discovered, and was the last person seen to go in previous to the murder.

Mr. Page was an inoffensive man, bore a respectable character, and has left a wife and a number of children.

The affair as might be expected, created great excitement in Newburyport, as much from the circumstance of Mr. P.'s respectability, as that the murder was done at mid-day, near the most public and frequented part of the town, where five hundred persons must have been within a few rods of the place.

Herrick, it is said, was apprehended on the authority of an anonymous letter sent to the Post Master, stating that H. was the murderer. [Bost. Adv. & Pat.]

AUGUSTA, State of Maine, Jan. 4. 1832.

To the Editor of the Portland Courier.

My dear old friend, here I am right smong the Legislatur folks, just as I used to be down there to Portland. I got here last night after a pretty hard journey from Madawaska, rather lame, and my feet and ears froze pretty bad.—I hope I shant lose any one of 'em, for if I should lose my feet I should n't stand much of a sag with the British down there to Fredericton in case we should have a brush with 'em.—And all my hopes about ever being President of the United States depends on the woful whipping I'm going to give the British. And I'm afraid I shou n't be much better off if I should lose my ears, for a President without ears would cut rather a sorry figure there to Washington.

I sent on to the old President to see if he would let me have a furlough to come up to Augusta, while the Legislatur were here, for I thought I couldnt stan it without being here to see how they get along. The President said he didnt think there would be any fighting down to Madawaska before the spring opens, so he didn't care if I went. I jest hobbled into the Legislatur to day to see 'em chuse officers; but I have n't any time to tell you what a great fine house they've got into. I believe it's vastly better than the one they had to Portland though.

And I guess there'll be no stopping the wheels of government this year, for I believe they have got the house fixed so as to carry the wheels by steam.

They told me there was a good many new members, and a good many more of 'em, than there was last year; so I did n't know as I should see hardly any body that I knew. But I never was more agreeably disappointed in my life than I was by the first voice I heard calling the members to order.

I knew it as quick as I could tell the life and drum of my own company at Madawaska. And if I should hear that life and drum this very minute it would n't give a pleasanter thrill to my feelings.

I look'd round, and sure enough there was the sandy honest look, and the large fleshy figure, of my old friend Mr. Knowlton of Montville, holding a broad brimmed hat in his hand, and calling upon the great jam of folks to come to order. I could n't hardly help crowding right in among 'em to shake hands with him, I was so glad to see him. But, as I was only a lobby member I thought it would n't do.

But I'll tell you what tis, you may depend upon the busness going off gibbly here this winter; for having a building to go by steam and Mr. Knowlton here too to drive it, it aint all the Jacksonites and Huntonites in the state that can stop it. And besides I cant find out as yet that there is any more than one party here; if there should be hereafter, I'll tell you know. I was glad they chose Mr. White to be speaker, for he's always so good natured & uses evrey body so well, I cant help liking him. I have n't been in the Sinnet yet, but they say Mr. Dunlap is President. I was in hopes to see Elder Hall here this winter, but I believe he has n't come.

Your old Friend,  
Capt. JACK DOWNING

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 16th inst., by Rev. H.

A. Merrill, Mr. ANTHONY BENNETT, to Miss

JANE MILLER, both of this town.

In Harrison, on the 14th inst., Mr. WILLIAM LINDSEY, to Miss MARTHA A. H.

SCRIBNER—Mr. BENJAMIN S. FOSTER,

to Mrs. ESTHER P. CUSHMAN, all of Harrison.

In Harrison, by Isaac Bolster Jr. Esq., Mr.

Ebenezer Whitney, to Miss Ann Jumper, both

of Harrison.

In Otisfield, on the 17th inst., by Isaac Bolster Jr. Esq., Mr. Liberty Kilgore to Miss Jane Edwards.

In Windham, Mr. Edward S. Chandler, of Minot, to Miss Harriet Hall, of the former place.

By what strange metamorphosis,  
Pray tell me ye who can, is this?  
A bachelor's HALL, a CHANDLER's choice for life,  
Transform'd at once into a blooming wife.

In Paris, Dr. Edward A. Kittredge of Brookfield, Mass. to Miss Susan Smith of Paris.

### DIED.

In Paris, an infant child of Mr. Solomon Bois et.

In Paris, on the 10th inst., very suddenly,—  
Mr. Simeon Chipman, aged 40.  
In Buckfield, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Experience, wife of Capt. Josiah Purris, aged 64.

### NOTICE

#### TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WINNOWING MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartfort, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

(Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL.

WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30tf

### HEBON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence on Wednesday the 22d day of February next, under the tuition of Mr. DUDLEY P. BAILY, a graduate of Bowdoin College, who is sufficiently recommended by proper and competent judges as sustaining a good standing as a scholar, and well qualified for the service he has undertaken, and of unblemished moral character. He is also recommended by those who have employed him, as an acceptable instructor. Therefore youths of both sexes are invited to try the advantages of this Institution, and it is confidently believed, that their reasonable expectations will not be disappointed.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Jan. 17, 1832.

### Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVULABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS! are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festered eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

### WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these admirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

### BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive accumulations from the teeth preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 10 cts.

\* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Lig Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

Norway Village Aug 31 9

### FOR SALE,

#### Good New Single SLEIGH.—

Terms liberal. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 17.

### Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

**ISAIAH 2: 4** And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Delightful promise, sure as sweet,

For he who made it changes not;

In him all power and wisdom meet,

He knows each action, word and thought:

He nations can subdue, their power control,

With thoughts of love and peace, fill ev'ry soul.

Blest day! when man no more shall feel

A brother's vengeance, when no more,

The sharp-edged sword and painted steel

Shall kill, or reek with human gore:

No murd'rous weapon found, no bloody deed,

When shining ploughshares shall from swords

proceed.

No warlike sounds, no cannons roar,

Shall pain the heart, or stun the ear;

No rumours fly from shore to shore,

To fill the peaceful heart with fear:

The voice of peace, of concord, kindness, then

Dwell on the tongues, and cheer the hearts of

men.

No military school, no art

To murder well, shall then be taught;

No savage aim his barbed dart

So true, with deadly poison fraught:

No youthful breast, with false-styl'd glory burn,

No laurels grow to deck a warrior's urn.

War with its countless ills shall cease,

Its pompous pageantry be o'er;

Earth shall be fill'd with lasting peace,

Be call'd Accalma no more.

The christian sure must look, and long, & pray,

To see the glories of this peaceful day.

M. A.

[From the New-England Farmer.]

**MR. FESSENDEN.**—At a meeting of the Framingham Lyceum this week, the question for discussion was—"Has a man a moral right, under ordinary circumstances, to lead a single life?"

On this question the inclosed communication was read by the Vice-President. You are at liberty to give it a place in your poet's corner in the New-England Farmer, next week. W.B.

## ON MATRIMONY.

Pray let a young lady, sir President, speak, Though not versed in logic, or Latin, or Greek. I'm sure you'll excuse if for once we come out On a subject where lads that are beardless will spout.

The question is this—"Shall a man be excused, If, wayward, or restive, he will not be noosed? Now who ever heard such a question as that? You might just as well talk of noosing a cat. Your sex would all marry, there's not the least doubt,

Could they get our consent to noose us about, But not having got it, if we can unite, I'll tell you what rules we intend to abide.

First,—none shall consent to quit single bliss Except on condition of something like this: We resolve to expunge that base term—overt, For we think we can govern as wisely as they; But still, to keep peace, we'll consent to divide, While they hold the helm, we'll sit close beside: Then when we are bridled, they cannot com plain

If we give them the bit, and hold fast to the rein.

And as to the whip—when we ride for a dash, The handle we'll keep—but we'll give them the lash.

So in all other matters—divide, and we'll choose. We will not unite if they dare to refuse.

one thing we'll give them exclusive control. And, standing aloof, we'll leave them the whole: Should they sigh for a halter, we'll never claim half,

One rope won't accommodate more than one calf.

BRINDA.

## ON THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTHING.

Nothing is more important than to understand the subject about which you propose to instruct others.

Nothing is more acceptable to a hungry man than bread and meat.

Nothing promotes happiness more than an even temper.

Nothing is more likely to produce wealth than industry.

Nothing will preserve wealth, when acquired, better than frugality and economy.

Nothing better promotes health than temperance and exercise.

Nothing adds more to the respectability of a man than a character for probity in all his actions.

Nothing is more becoming in youth than respect to their elders.

Nothing endears a servant more to his employer than never to abuse his confidence.

Nothing is therefore, more valuable than most things.—For he who possesses nothing which renders him disagreeable to his fellow men or in any wise dissatisfied with himself, must be the happiest man on earth; and since the philosopher's stone has always been looked up to as the medium through which this happiness was to be obtained, it follows, we think, logically, that the philosopher's stone is nothing.

**A Hopeful Family.**—The notorious MABLE-BONE BRIGGS, who is now in the Massachusetts State Prison, has had seven sons provided for in that institution, at one time or another.

A villain has been arrested in New York, charged with beating a woman, until life was nearly extinct.

## HOW TO TELL BAD NEWS.

**SCENE.** Mr G's Room, at Oxford. Enter his Father's Steward.

**Mr G.**—Ha! Jervas, how are you, my old boy? how do things go on at home?

**Steward.**—Bad enough, your honor, the magpie's dead.

**Mr G.**—Poor Mag! so he's gone. How came he to die?

**Steward.**—Over-ate himself, sir

**Mr G.**—Did he, faith? a greedy dog; why, what did he get he liked so well?

**Steward.**—Horse flesh, sir; he died of eating horse flesh.

**Mr G.**—How came he to get so much horse flesh?

**Stew.**—All your father's horses, sir.

**Mr G.**—What! are they dead too?

**Stew.**—Aye, sir, they died of over-work.

**Mr G.**—And why were they over-worked, pray?

**Stew.**—To carry water, sir,

**Mr G.**—To carry water? and what were they carrying water for?

**Stew.**—Sure, sir, to put out the fire.

**Mr G.**—Fire! what fire?

**Stew.**—Oh, sir, your father's house is burned down to the ground.

**Mr G.**—My father's house burned down! and how came it set on fire?

**Stew.**—I think, sir, it must have been the torches.

**Mr G.**—Torches! what torches?

**Stew.**—At your mother's funeral.

**Mr G.**—My mother dead!

**Stew.**—Ah, poor lady! she never looked up after it.

**Mr G.**—After what?

**Stew.**—The loss of your father.

**Mr G.**—My father gone too?

**Stew.**—Yes, poor gentleman, he took to his bed as soon as he heard of it.

**Mr G.**—Heard of what?

**Stew.**—The bad news, sir, and please your honor.

**Mr G.**—What! more miseries? more bad news?

**Stew.**—Yes, sir; your bank has failed, and your credit is lost, and you are not worth a shilling in the world. I made bold, sir, to come to wait on you about it, for I thought you would like to hear the news.

**PROVOKING DISAPPOINTMENT.**—A few days since, our attention was attracted by an article in an Eastern paper, headed, "Courtship and Marriage of Lafayette." Hallo! said we, here is something new. Accordingly we hitched our armchair a little nearer the fire, at the same time throwing one leg over the other; and thus reclined in indolent ease to peruse the article in question. Our thoughts naturally recurred to the remarkable events in the life of that most extraordinary man. The scenes of the American and French Revolutions rose up before our eyes: our bosom glowed with the fire of Patriotism, and we were ready to combat a la outrance for Freedom and the Rights of Man.

When our fit of enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, we proceeded to devour the interesting paragraph. We saw in fancy, the young, the gay, the gallant, the chivalrous Marquis wooing ardor and success, and leading to the altar his blooming and blushing bride. we—But by this time our eyes had ran over the first lines of the article, and we discovered to our infinite chagrin and mortification, that it should have been headed—

"Courtship and Marriage of Lavellette."

*Exeter News-Letter.*

**Heigho for a husband!** Let us have no more complaints of the scarcity of males in the New-England States. An excellent market is found for our supernumerary females, where they may be quickly disposed of to their heart's content. The lass who has any desire to be doubly blessed, has only to jump on board a packet—and in a few weeks she may put it beyond the power of Fate to send her an Old Maid to the grave. The Boston Statesman says: "A Steam-boat load of Northern beauties, was recently shipped to Montgomery, Alabama; and the Montgomerians rushed down upon the fair freight, like the Romans among the Sabines, and each took his lot to his liking; and all the ladies found homes and husbands to theirs! We therefore admonish the supernumerary spinsters of the North, to go and do likewise—and make leap-year of every year; and so far take an interest in politics, as to make their 'election sure!' —Ib.

A rather singular occurrence took place a few days ago. A horse and sleigh were left standing in front of the Washington Hotel—when the horse took flight and ran directly up Central-street at the top of his speed; on his way he was met by two ladies in another sleigh, one of whom became frightened, and in attempting to leap, landed directly in the sleigh drawn by the frightened horse, and was carried back to the top of Chapel Hill before the horse could be stopped. She met with no further mishap than the lengthening of her ride.

*Lowell Journal.*

Look after your fires, or your fires will look after you. Never trust them to the servants; for it is putting your life in their hands, for no better reason, than that you are too sluggish to keep it in your own.

## Prospectus of a New Volume.

### ATKINSON'S CASKET.

OR GEMS OF

LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

The number of volumes of the CASKET

which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. It believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical: and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work, have, of late, much increased.

Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as the prominent American Periodicals. From both, selections are made with much care.

To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of

talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and

science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city, they will suffer nothing by a comparison.

These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the Casket. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore.

Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the newest fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snare of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to afford inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view.

He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Ante-

date, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and

other articles which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give zest to gravur and more important compositions.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2.50; or for \$3.00, if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy GRATIS, and 10 percent, for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders FREE OF POSTAGE, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

\* Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

## PREMIUMS.

**THE PUBLISHERS OF THE LADY'S BOOK,**—

Impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve it by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,